

# CHINA

With which is incorporated The

Established February, 1845.

"Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1877.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street; GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus; E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry; E. C. SAMUEL DEAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SCHAWO & CAMPBELL, Amoy; WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow; HEDGE & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALTER, Manic; C. HEDDESEN & CO., Mexico; L. A. DA GRADA.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman:—H. HOPKINS, Esq. Deputy Chairman:—F. D. SAMOON, Esq.

E. R. BELLION, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq.

HON. W. KEEWICHE, Esq. A. MOLYNEUX, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, . . . EWAN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 per cent. "

12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, \$800,000.

RESERVE FUND, \$110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONG-KONG grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

M. WILHELM CARL ENGEL, BRECHT von PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr. CONRAD MUNROE DONNER, have been admitted Partners in our Firm from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & CO.,

Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai.

Hongkong, April 16, 1877.

### NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr. M. W. GREGG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procurator at Foochow, and Mr. F. F. ELWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & CO.,

China, June 1, 1877.

### NOTICE.

M. R. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procurator.

SANDER & CO.,

Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

### NOTICE.

M. R. EDWARD BURNIE will conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. B. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Offices,

and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,

Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

M. R. D. MOSS and Mr. H. JOHNSTON have This Day been ADMITTED PARTNERS in the Firm of THOS. HOWARD & CO., Merchants, London and Hongkong.

THOS. HOWARD & CO.,

Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been Appointed AGENT at this Port for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY.

Hongkong, June 6, 1877.

### NOTICE.

B Y Mutual Consent, the Firm of FREDERICKS, RODATZ & CO. has been DISSOLVED on This Day.

R. FREDERICKS,

G. O. F. RODATZ.

Hongkong, June 30, 1877.

### NOTICE.

T HE Undersigned, Establishing themselves This Day as SHIPCHANDLERS and GENRAL STOREKEEPERS under the Style and Firm of RODATZ & CO., have taken over the Business of the late Firm of FREDERICKS, RODATZ & CO.

G. O. F. RODATZ.

C. KOCH.

Hongkong, July 2, 1877.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as SHIPBROKER.

ROBERT DROSS.

Hongkong, June 25, 1877.

### NOTICE.

A ERATED WATERS, IN CODD'S PATENT GLASS STOP PERED BOTTLES.

FROM the 1st July, the Price of all kinds of AERATED WATERS will be only

FORTY CENTS Per Dozen.

SARAFARILLA WATER, 75 Cents per Dozen.

ED. CHASTEL,

2, Wyndham Street, opposite the HONGKONG CLUB.

Hongkong, June 30, 1877.

### FOR SALE.

C UTLER, PALMER & CO.'s CRAFTS, C. PALMER & CO.'s CRAFTS.

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

### NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT, Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal Svo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Friburg.

Price: Two DOLLARS AND A HALF.

To be had from MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MESSRS KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

### Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-second Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be Held at the Office of the Company, No. 80 A, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of Receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1877.

### NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th day of July instant, both days included.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1877.

### NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1877.

### NOTICE.

M. R. EDWARD BURNIE will conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. B. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Offices,

and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,

Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

S EALD TENDERS will be Received by the Undersigned until Noon on SATURDAY, the 14th Instant, for Building a FIRE ENGINE HOUSE, at H. M. NAVAL YARD.

Plan and Specification may be seen and further information obtained on Application.

JOHN BREMNER,

Naval Storekeeper.

Hongkong, July 2, 1877.

### NOTICE.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

T HE Eleventh Ordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

W. H. RAY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1877.

### NOTICE.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

T HE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and FOOCHOW, are prepared to accept Risks and Issue Policies by any First-Class Steamer, at current rates, Payable either here, in LONDON, in LIVERPOOL, or at the principal Ports of INDIA and the EAST.

By Order,

W. H. RAY,

Secretary.

## Intimations.

W. BALL,  
CHINA DISPENSARY.IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET  
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES  
AND PERFECTIONS.Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,  
and Prompt Attention.PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,  
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.  
Hongkong, July 13, 1877.AH YON,  
SHIPS' COMPRADEORE AND  
STEVEDORE,  
No. 57, Praya West.SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF  
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH  
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S  
STORESOf the best quality and at the shortest notice.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.AFONG,  
PHOTOGRAPHER,  
by appointment, to  
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,  
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;and to  
H. L. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS  
OF RUSSIA,  
Wynsham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB,HAS on hand the Largest and Best  
collection of Views of China, Photographic  
Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of  
assorted sizes. Ex S. S. *Radnorshire* a  
supply of very handsome Easel Albums of  
Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes.  
Illuminated Albums for Portraits, Tobacco  
Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c.,  
and a nice choice of Gilt Mountings for  
Frames, &c.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

K WONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,  
COAL MERCHANTS,Have always on hand for Sale every  
description of COAL at Moderate Prices.  
Mr Ayton has been appointed Manager,  
and all Orders addressed to him at 57,  
Praya, or to Mr FAT JACK, at 20, Hing  
Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877.

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Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for any  
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew  
of the following Vessels, during their stay  
in Hongkong Harbour:HANNAN LAW, British ship, Captain R.  
Greig.—P. & O. S. N. Co.ROBERT HENDERSON, British barque, Capt.  
John J. Gunn.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.MATCHLESS, American ship, Capt. John  
C. Dawes.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.VISCOUNT MADOUR, British 3-m. schooner,  
Capt. Wm. Wright.—Borneo Co., Limited.

JOTUN, Norwegian ship, Capt. P. Hauff.

—Melschorn &amp; Co.

LEADING WIND, American ship, Captain  
F. M. Hinckley.—Meyer & Co.CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, British barque,  
Captain George Place.—Rozario & Co.LOUISA, German 3-m. schooner, Captain  
H. Schierloh.—E. Schellhase & Co.

JALO, Russian ship, Capt. C. F. Moberg.

—Order.

MARIE LOUISE, German barque, Captain  
D. Davidson.—Wm. Fustau & Co.MAY, British 3-m. schooner, Captain L.  
Plumley.—Olyphant & Co.ANNIE S. HALL, American 3-m. schooner,  
Captain C. H. Nelson.—Douglas Lapraik  
& Co.

ENID, British bark, Captain Braithwaite.

—Arnhold, Karberg &amp; Co.

E. M. YOUNG, British barque, Captain  
R. McFieken.—Gilman & Co.

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR LONDON.

The 100 A 1 German Ship  
"POLYNESIA",  
Schwaeze, Master, will load  
here and have quick despatch.For Freight, apply to  
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 11, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-  
tions from Mr J. McDONALD, to  
sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 24th day of July, 1877, at 11  
o'clock a.m., at the West Point Patent  
Slip.The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE,  
comprising:—1 Large Self-acting Circular Saw, with  
Planing Machine attached; Macdouall  
& Co., makers.1 General Joiner, with Tools; Mac-  
douall & Co., makers.

1 Saw Sharpener.

1 Shaving and Fulleys.

1 Treadmill Turning Machine.

Hydraulic Pumps, Jack Screws,

1 Diving Dress.

Rubber and Rubber Belting.

Felt, Bellow, Drills.

Assorted Iron (Govan East).

Steel, Copper Plates, Yellow Metal

Rods, Tubes, Taps and Dies, An.

vile.

Assorted Chains, Blacksmith's Tools,

Moulding Sand.

3 Orbs Winches.

etc., etc.

Tons of Salt.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighted at 71 1/7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of

description, at purchaser's risk on the fall

of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 11, 1877.

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## To-day's Advertisements.

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT  
OIL.  
RELIABLE,  
ECONOMICAL,  
SAFE!DESIRING to benefit by the world-  
wide reputation of our Oil, certain  
parties have attempted to imitate our pack-  
ages. Suits at law have been instituted  
against the MAKERS AND PURCHASERS of  
these imitations. Buyers should be careful  
to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRIL-  
LIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the  
words "DEVOE MFG CO. PATENTS"  
are stamped on the top of the can.THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING CO.,  
80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,  
jy11] NEW YORK, U. S. A.FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW,  
The Steamship  
"NAMOA,"Capt. J. D. PUNCHARD, will  
be despatched for the above  
Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th Instant,  
at Noon.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
Hongkong, July 11, 1877. jy14FOR AMOY, TAIWANPOO & TAMSUL,  
The Steamship  
"TAIWAN."Captain M. YOUNG, will be de-  
spatched for the above Ports  
on MONDAY, the 16th Instant, at 3 p.m.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
Hongkong, July 11, 1877. jy16THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING  
of SHAREHOLDERS will be Held  
at the HONGKONG HOTEL on WEDNES-  
DAY, the 25th Inst., at 6 o'clock p.m.The Transfer BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th  
Instant, both days inclusively.

By Order of the Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCHOLD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 11, 1877. jy18

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell  
by Public Auction, in their Sale  
Room, Praya Central, on

FRIDAY,

the 13th July, at Noon.—

KEROSINE CHANDELIER, Silk  
Umbrellas, Linen Handkerchiefs, Black  
Merino, Cotton Stockings, Purse, Cigar  
Cases, Albums, Needles, Brass and Iron  
Padlocks, Shovels, Hammers, Tin Ware,  
and Sundry Ironmongery Goods.

Manila Rope, Wax Candles, &amp;c.

10 casks Each 4 Dozen Bottled Beer,  
by E. Johnson & Co., Liverpool.

Hams, Cheese, Sardines.

Also,

An Invoice of Insots Jewelry, Coral

and Lapis Ear-rings, Brooches, Neck-  
laces, Crosses, and Bracelets.

etc., etc., &amp;c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 71 1/7.

The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of  
description, at purchaser's risk on the  
fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, July 11, 1877. jy13

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 11, Jubilee, British ship, 766, J.

Harris, Sydney May 20, Coal.—  
O'DEE.July 11, Ningpo, British steamer, 761,  
R. Cass, Shanghai July 5, and Swatow 10,  
General.—SIEMSEN & Co.July 11, Pembridge, British steamer, 652,  
John Cain, Manila July 7, Sapan Wood.

A. MAGG. HEATON.

July 11, Foochow, British steamer, 583,  
Thomas, Newchow June 28, Chefoo July 2,  
and Swatow 10, Beans.—BUTTERFIELD  
& SWINE.July 11, Malacca, British steamer, 1046,  
Edmonds, Yokohama July 4, Mails and  
General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.July 11, NAMOA, British steamer, 862,  
Punchard, Foochow July 8, Amoy 9, and  
Swatow 10, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &  
Co.July 11, JAH Peter, German barque, 832,  
R. Ewert, Quinhon July 8, Salt.—SIEMSEN  
& Co.July 11, Hieronimus, German barque,  
from Whampoa.

A Siamese barque coming in West.

DEPARTURES.

July 11, Corinna, for Newchow.

11, Fernator, for Saigon.

11, Wazit, for Hoioow.

11, Ocean, for Foochow.

11, Peiho, for Whampoa.

11, Yaco, for Coast Ports.

11, Thalat, for Singapore &amp; Penang.

11, Ossaka, for Bangkok.

11, Lorne, for Yokohama and Hiogo.

OLEARED.

Fletching, for New York.

E. M. Young, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

Assisted.

Per Malacca, from Yokohama; for Hong-  
kong; Capt. Dumbreck, Messrs. Raby,  
Darney, Randal, Scott, and Beveridge; for  
Southampton, Messrs. Pugh and Robinson.  
Per NAMOA, from Coast Ports, Mr. Smith,  
and Capt. Davidson.Per Ningpo, from Shanghai and Swatow,  
8 Chinese.Per Fesina, from Manila, 1 European  
and 1 Parsee.Per JAH Peter, from Quinhon, 16 Chi-  
nese.

ss.

TENTS OF SALT.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighted at 71 1/7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of

description, at purchaser's risk on the fall

of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 11, 1877.

jy6

## PASSENGERS.

## DEPARTED.

Per Yesso, for Foochow, Mr. Rose; for  
Amoy, Capt. and Mrs. Oberg.

Per Fernator, for Saigon, 1 European.

Per Washi, for Haiphong, 60 Chinese.

Per Thales, for Singapore and Penang,  
141 Chinese.

but the latter seeing the former and not knowing their strength, began to fire at them. One of the soldiers named Chin Ate, was wounded in the body and from this wound he died the following day. The soldier witness also identified the prisoners as he knew them before. The Magistrate committed the prisoners to prison to await the orders of H. E. the Governor as to their extradition.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.  
(Before His Honor Mr Justice SNOWDEN.)

11th July, 1877.

Walkinshaw and others v. The Borneo Company, \$540.—The plaintiffs in this case are merchants trading under the style of Turner & Co., and the claim was for three months' rent for certain premises let to the defendants.

Mr Brereton appeared for the plaintiffs, and

Mr Johnson, from the firm of Messrs Sharp, Toller and Johnson, appeared for the defendants.

Mr Brereton opened the case for the plaintiffs and said the subject of this action was a claim for \$540, being three months' rent for those premises on the Queen's Road lately occupied by the Borneo Company. He did not think there was any dispute as to the facts, but that the whole case turned on a question of law. For years past The Borneo Company had been occupying the premises let to them by the plaintiffs, but shortly before the 1st May 1875, a new letting of these premises occurred, and the terms of this new letting were that the premises should be rented for one year certain, at \$180 per month. Now the naming of this rent of \$180 a month was, he submitted, a means by which the amount of rent was to be measured, so that the fixing of a monthly rent did not imply a monthly tenancy, and he was prepared to show that even in long leases, the amount of rent was stated at so much per month. He did not doubt, nor would it be contested, that the payments for the rents were made quarterly up to January this year, and the present claim was for the three months subsequent to it. The defendant remained on the premises for the entire year, i.e. up to 30th April 1876, and paid the rents regularly every quarter. After the expiration of the year, the Company continued to occupy the house until the 28th February 1877. Now when the lease of one year was up, it was competent to the defendants to have given up the premises and they could have left without giving any notice whatever. But they continued the tenancy after the expiration, and the rule, in such a case, was that the tenancy was regarded as from year to year, especially when the mode of payment of rent quarterly was continued in the same way. The tenancy having been extended from year to year, the defendant was bound to give six months' notice, although, only three months' notice was sometimes given. In the beginning of this year the defendant paid the rent for the quarter ending 31st January, and left on the 28th February, contending that he was bound only to give one month's notice, and this month's rent (February's) was paid into Court, but this the plaintiffs declined. Mr Brereton contended that the defendant was a yearly tenant from the fact of his having given no notice whatever on the termination of the year's lease but continued the occupation without saying a word, and was therefore liable for the whole year's rent ending 30th April 1877. Mr Brereton then put in the letter from Mr Ryrie to Mr Nieaise, which contained the agreement of one year's tenancy at \$180 a month, including taxes. He next addressed himself on the law of the case and cited several authorities. After this he observed that a deal of correspondence had taken place with the view of bringing about a settlement; as the offers were not accepted the letters would not bind either party and should not be referred to, because they were written without prejudice.

His Lordship asked if any notice to quit was given at all.

Mr Johnson replied that notice of some five weeks was given, and read Mr Nieaise's letter, in which he stated as the plaintiffs were unable to accept the Company's offers, they were obliged to give notice to leave the premises on the 28th January. This letter was written on the 28th January 1877.

Mr Brereton said the plaintiffs declined this notice, because it was not legal notice. According to law, 6 months' notice should have been given in a constructive yearly tenancy. When Mr Ryrie replied to this letter and demanded three months' notice, he was evidently under a misapprehension of the legal rights of each party. Mr Brereton concluded by contending that a yearly tenancy had been created by the defendant's tacit occupation of the premises after the first year's lease was expired, and that no matter how the rent was paid, whether monthly or quarterly, it would not alter the position of the yearly tenancy. He called no evidence.

Mr Johnson then replied. He said Mr Brereton started from the agreement of tenancy from the 1st May 1875, but the Company had been occupying these premises for a number of years, and the yearly agreement before that of 1875 was on the 1st April 1874, when the rent was \$260 a month for one year certain. That period expired, and a deduction of the rent was agreed upon, viz. at \$180 a month, being a reduction of \$70 a month. And before the 1st April 1874, the Company had been paying different, but they were, as a rule collected every three months, instead of one month as usual with other landlords, but this collection by every three months was no doubt for the convenience of the landlord only. There was, however, a receipt for rents of an earlier period, for four months. This showed that it was only a matter of convenience to the landlord whether to collect by the month or by the quarter. The invariable custom here was to collect rents monthly, and it was further custom that only one month's notice was given on either side. It was the custom here that when a tenancy for a period of so many months certain expired, and the tenancy was continued, it was only a tenancy by the month. But according to the letter of agreement, the rent was fixed at so much a month, if it was meant for a yearly tenancy, it would have been given as so much a year. Therefore when the year expired and the defendant continued to occupy the premises, he would be only regarded as a monthly tenant; such was the custom prevalent here. There was also the fact that the receipts for the rents were not made out for the quarter ending such and such month, but for "three months," and he laid stress on this fact.

Mr Johnson then quoted several cases and further observed that in all the authorities cited, the tenancy was a yearly one, but the converse would apply here, when a monthly

tenancy was only expressed. He then called evidence.

Mr Hippolite Nieaise was called:—I am the manager of the Borneo Company, and up to the end of February last we occupied premises rented from Turner & Co. We had been tenants for about twelve years I believe. The rent had not been the same all the time. On 6th March 1875 I received this letter (produced)—the letter of agreement. I had several conversations with Mr Ryrie about the rent, and the terms were the result of the conversation. I agreed to take the house at \$180 a month, for one year. When the year expired, nothing was said. The rent was collected quarterly. On the 26th January 1877, I sent notice to quit on the 1st March. I received a reply dated 30th January 1877, in which the plaintiffs claimed a right to three months' notice. I received another letter from the plaintiffs on the 14th February, in which they reiterated their claim to three months' notice or three months' rent. I replied on the 16th, in which it was stated that Mr McCulloch had stated after reading the letter of the 6th March 1875, that Mr Ryrie was under a misapprehension regarding three months' notice; and I also said in the reply that if they had no misapprehension, why did they advertise the premises to let. Mr McCulloch came to me and asked for permission to see the letter of the 6th March, and I gave him permission not only to read it, but to take it with him. He returned in about half an hour and said that Mr Ryrie was under a misapprehension in insisting on three months' notice, and I also said it must have been a misapprehension, otherwise he would not have advertised the premises to let.

By Mr Brereton:—The next day after Mr McCulloch called, I received a letter from Mr Ryrie repudiating Mr McCulloch's statement. It is usual to advertise premises to let when they are about to be vacant, but in such cases it is generally added when possession can be had. I do not know that the advertisement was afterwards withdrawn. I can produce Mr Ryrie's letter of repudiation.

Mr Johnson asked permission to call evidence to prove the custom of a monthly tenancy, his contention being that when the stipulated time of a tenancy expired, the custom of a monthly tenancy revived.

His Lordship thought Mr Johnson was entitled to do this.

Mr Brereton said he had no notice of this special defence, otherwise he would have been prepared to meet it. If Mr Johnson was now allowed to call witnesses to prove custom, he hoped his Lordship would permit him to produce rebuttal evidence.

His Lordship adjourned the case till tomorrow at 10 a.m.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

MAIL PER S. S. "HOLYROOD" TO AMOY VIA FORMOSA.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Amoy, July 9, 1877.

Sir,—Here we are in a great state of suspense as to the whereabouts of the Mails that the Hongkong Postal Authorities sent to this Port via Formosa—now 9 days out.

Why cannot the Postal Authorities send our Mails by the Regular Coast Steamers of Messrs Douglas Luptak, ensuring thereby regularity and despatch for which that line is noted.

Will you urge this upon them in future cases, using your powerful interests upon our behalf, and thereby much oblige the Community of Amoy and the Post Office Authorities at this Port, who have been driven out of their senses by our constant applications? It is said the Mails are—no one knows where.

Yours truly,

A VICTIM.

## China.

(Herald, July 5th.)

In the case of the Danish schooner *Louisa*, noticed in our last issue, we are informed that the vessel was in charge of a Chinese pilot at the time she got on shore in the Min-yan Pass. We do not that due inquiry as to the cause of the disaster will be instituted; and that if the pilot is at fault he will be properly dealt with.

A great amount of distress continues to prevail in the City and surrounding districts. Rice is said to be getting dearer day by day, though the public granaries are well stocked. Should the first rice crop prove a serious failure, as now seems probable, there must follow a corresponding increase of destitution, and the province will have to look for further supplies of grain from Saigon or elsewhere.

## SHANGHAI.

(News.) The French war-vessel *Lacocheterie* arrived on Saturday, the U.S. gunboat *Palos* yesterday (July 1st). They are both from riverine ports.

The American corvette *Ashuelot* arrived yesterday (July 2nd.)

## HEAVY GALE AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai was visited yesterday (July 3rd) by the heaviest gale experienced here since 1864; and if we were not ourselves within the range of a typhoon, we may expect certainly to hear of one having occurred in our neighbourhood. The barometer began to fall on Monday, and was nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch lower yesterday morning than on the previous day, standing at 29.80 at 2 a.m. After that hour the fall was still more rapid, the wind blowing from the Eastward in heavy gusts, with increasing force and with heavy rain. The lowest point our barometer marked was 29.30; but we shall not doubt be able, to-day, to obtain a series of accurate and continuous observations. The wind gradually worked round to the South, and about 5 p.m. the weather commenced to moderate, the gusts becoming more fitful and less violent. It was still a question whether the storm would not work round and break out with renewed fury from the West; but about 6 p.m. the glass showed symptoms of rising, and an hour later had risen a full 10th. The clouds had dispersed, and all was blue sky and sunshine.

Great damage was done during the progress of the gale, and we fear that many lives were lost in the river; while news from "outside" will be awaited with anxiety. A number of sampans were upset in the river, rolled over by the violence of the wind and sea, and their occupants drowned. We heard of one man washed ashore opposite the British Consulate, with a broken leg, who was rescued and carried off to the Police Station. The River Police Hulk sprang a leak, and sank at her moorings, despite all the efforts of those on board to

keep her free. She collapsed sooner than was expected; although her ill-conditioned state made it apparent that she would not weather out the gale if it was of long duration. Her occupants appear to have devoted themselves solely to keeping her afloat, and neglected to save their own property, portions of which, after she sank, soon appeared in the river, and afforded employment for venturesome native boatmen, bent on the ill-earnest of enriching their stock of belongings as much as possible. The Hulk *Berwick* was carried away her stern moorings, and half-an-hour more of the fury of the gale promised to relieve the Bund of an eyrie; but it lulled and she was saved. But it was among the cargo-boats and small craft that the trouble was greatest. A number of these were moored alongside the pontoons, against which and against each other they pounded until the pontoons were smashed and carried away, and several of the boats themselves badly damaged or sunk. The Kiu-kiang road pontoon is completely carried away, and several others are badly damaged—simply from neglect of the commonest precautions. It was obvious in early morning, from the fall of the barometer and the look of the sky, that a heavy gale was coming on; and for the cargo-boats to remain clinging to the pontoons was simply to invite disaster. A quantity of small wreckage, and what looked like the remains of one or two house-boats, strewed the shore at the upper portion of the Bund, while the mud flat was crowded with boats drawn up or driven ashore during the gale. We did not hear of any disaster among the foreign shipping; but there was hardly time to gather reliable particulars, so late in the evening.

The Public Garden escaped better than we should have expected, but the banding is badly damaged by the washing of the waves. The British Consular flagstaff, a hollow iron mast, completely collapsed, and lies in three pieces. The whole of the Bund and several of the back streets are strewn with leaves and branches of trees; and many trees were completely uprooted. The canvas covering of the roof of Messrs. Siemens' house was completely stripped off by the wind, and a good many bricks and tiles were thrown about in other directions; the windows of the Masonic Hall also suffered much damage, one being completely blown in. The glass was blown clean out of the gas lamps on the Hongkong bridge, and in some cases the framework of the lamps was also blown away. The back part of the Settlement being sheltered, suffered comparatively little damage; but in the Shantung road we heard Chinese houses collapsed. At the Cemetery, some trees were uprooted, and fence, &c., destroyed. In the Cathedral Compound, two if not more trees were uprooted, and in the Nanking road, near the end of the Honan road, a wall fell, and three or four houses were left in a dangerous condition. Matched came to considerable grief; the whole of the large structure lately erected outside the C.M.S.N. Co.'s premises being laid flat, while a number of the tall bamboos are lying over at a considerable angle.

During the height of the gale it was difficult to make head against it on the Bund, and absolutely impossible to look in the face of the driving rain. As the weather moderated, however, numbers of people issued forth to inspect the damage, which it was known must have been caused, and by seven o'clock the Bund was thronged with spectators.—N. C. D. News.

## LATER WAR NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

London, June 3.—It is to be noted that news from Constantinople, whether favorable or unfavorable to the Turks, is peculiarly untrustworthy. Thus we had last week's announcement that Russians had occupied Van and Olti, both of which were false and probably the result of panic, just as the reiterated story of recapture of Ardahan was probably the result of a blundering design on the part of the Government to appease the populace of Constantinople. On the other hand, the war news made public by the Russian Government is generally of no importance whatever or several days behind time.

The character and duration of the struggle in Bulgaria is the subject of much speculation, particularly in Germany and Austria, where every officer seems to have made his own particular study of the campaign. The general tenor of those criticisms is adverse to the Turks, not from any doubt that they will make a good fight, and even inflict serious repulses on their enemy, but from the prepossession that superiority in numbers, efficiency of organization and strategical ability are on the side of the Russians. There are 240,000 Russians in position on the Dardanelles, without counting the Roumanians or the reserves that are being brought forward, who amount to 60,000 men. There are 80,000 east of Braila, and 20,000, with considerable reserves at Belgrade, which is the point of support for this part of the line. The strength and position of the works at Rethymno and Braila indicate that they are defensive, and not offensive, the precautions taken being directed against an attack by the Turkish fleet and to prevent the passage of the river by the Turks. At Braila there are three batteries, one west of the town, sweeping the Danube with four twelve-pounders and two guns of larger calibre, of the point formed by the Matchin Channel; and two East of the town, raking the Matchin Channel, one of which is armed with four guns of position and four howitzers, and the other with eight pieces of still larger calibre and two mortars, from which projectiles are said to have reached Matchin. There is a fourth battery of lighter guns on an island opposite Matchin. From Braila up to the line of Bucharest and Olti, and Bucharest and Giurgevo there are no troops, except the number requisite to guard against possible surprises, but between Bucharest and Giurgevo the concentration is on a large scale. The forces in three camps, each containing 30,000 men, to which must be added 10,000 at Giurgevo. Thus there are 100,000 men concentrated on the Bucharest and Giurgevo line, along the railway, who may be directed either against the line of Retschuk and Turtuk or Retschuk and Sistova. On the spot it is believed that the latter will be chosen, and that the demonstration on Olti is merely a feint.

The second concentration is on both sides of the river Aluta. East of the river are 60,000 men, in two camps, both on the high road to Turni Magure. West of the Aluta are four camps, representing about 50,000 men. This may be regarded as the centre of the line. Further west, on the line Kafafat and Turni-Serav, the last account states the number of Russians to be over 40,000.

London, June 3.—The Turkish army on the Asiatic side appears to have been deployed negligently. The troops are very

disciplined, worse equipped and provided for than those on the Danube; but the nature of the warfare in Asia to some degree makes the deficiencies of the armes less vital. The campaign will be one in which hard fighting will be of more importance than strategy. Even irregular troops may be able to do service in some positions which it is in the power of Mukhtar Pasha to defend. The Russian right wing has advanced from Ardahan via Urtu to Penek, fifteen miles north of Bardz. Of the centre we have no reliable information, but it is reported that they have taken both Dilmus and Gitcheven. According to another account, these places are being attacked by detachments, while the main force is following the main road over the Soghanli range. The right and centre are well down toward positions from which an attack could be made on Mukhtar Pasha, but the left wing has not yet advanced far enough to participate in a combined movement. This delay is to a great extent in consequence of the difficulties of the country through which the left wing is marching. All supplies have to be drawn from Erivan, from which place the only easy road leads through Persian territory, the other routes being mountain passes. If the battle which is to decide the fate of Erzurum is not fought until the Erivan column has forced the Turkish position at Toprak-Kaleh, the progress of which is likely to be very slow, it is not impossible that the right and centre, with the aid of a force from Batoun, operating on the Choruk river, may attack Mukhtar Pasha from the direction of Old and Soghanli. The latest news of him represents that he was falling back from the Bardez and Erzurum positions.

London, June 3.—The *Times*' Vienna correspondent sends the following confirmation of the report from Paris in regard to Count Schouvaloff. Count Schouvaloff is supposed to be the bearer of an answer to Lord Derby's note. It seems that Russia has taken advantage of the occasion to declare that she still is in the position previously held by her, and has only taken up arms for the amelioration of the condition of Christians. Besides these general assurances, the answer is said to contain special assurances about Constantinople.

The correspondent enumerates the terms which Russia is reported to desire. They are similar to those of the programme given in the preceding Berlin despatch. The *Times*' correspondent continues: This scheme has only interest in so far as it shows what Russia's circles would be deepened fair conditions of peace.

London, June 3.—A despatch from Syria says: The Turks lack good commanders. Redi Pasha, Minister of War, and Mahmoud Danad Pasha, Marshal of the Palace and brother-in-law of the Sultan, represent the war party. Edhem and Safet Pashas, the Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, represent the party which will be willing to agree to mediation after a decisive engagement has been fought.

The Minister of War says Turkey will fight to the last. The Sultan has given up all hope of aid from the English Government.

London, June 4.—A correspondent of the *Telegraph* sends the following, dated Erzurum, June 2d: I have to record the most terrible event of the present war. Two nights ago, 4000 Circassian cavalry, commanded by Mousa Pasha, were ordered to march toward Kars, entirely unsupported by infantry or artillery. They rested for a night at Bekl-Ahmed. The Russians secretly organized a powerful force, and during the night surrounded and surprised the village in which the Circassians had halted. Only about 5 per cent. of the entire force of 4000 Circassians escaped the carnage which followed. Mousa Pasha himself is among the missing. The Circassians fought desperately, and no quarter was given.

Berlin, June 3.—It is reported from Vienna that Russia's programme, on the conclusion of peace, will be: self-government for Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria; European Governors, a European Commission of Control, European garrisons for some time, and the cession of territory in Armenia.

London, June 5.—The *Times*' correspondent with the Turkish army sends the following particulars of its organization: The Army of the Danube is rather deficient in artillery and very deficient in cavalry, the only reason being the want of money. The Turkish Government have still more than 400 breech-loading cannon lying idle at Constantinople, for want of horses and harness, and there are multitudes of well-qualified dragoons, but no money to mount them. The armament of the troops is almost perfect. The infantry have Martini and Henry rifles and the cavalry Winchester rifles. According to the most trustworthy information, the present strength of the army, inclusive of reserves in course of formation on the other side of the Balkans, is 230 battalions of infantry, 72 squadrons of horse, 800 cannon, and about 8000 fortress artillery and engineers. Of these, 45 battalions are stationed at Widin, 86 at Rustchuk, 66 at Shumla, 23 at Varna and 36 at Silistria. The remaining 20 battalions are divided between Nikopolis, Sistova, Turtuk, the Dobrudja, and various places of more or less importance in Dalmatia, Bulgaria. Every battalion on the average, may be assumed to contain 700 men. The contributions from Nish are indeed considerably below this standard, but, on the other hand, numerous relief battalions have 1000 men, and even more; therefore, the total number of infantry is about 172,500, and of cavalry, reckoning 100 men to a squadron, 7200. Accordingly, the Army of the Danube, including fortress artillery and engineers, is close upon 200,000 strong. As to organization, until within a few weeks there were no divisions, brigades or regiments. Battalions lay scattered about, without often knowing from whom they had to receive orders. It is true that after the declaration of war divisions and brigades were formed, but this is of little practical value when it is considered that the troops and commanders are changed about at the caprice of one superior officer. The army is virtually directed from Constantinople, where all movements are planned and orders issued by a so-called Council of War, composed of a number of Generals, who are mere puppets in the hands of a few ignorant upstarts. Abdul Kerim Pasha is the mere executor of the will of



Mails.

STEAM FOR  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean  
Ports, Southampton,  
and London,  
Also,  
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship  
*CATHAY*, Captain DUNDAS, will leave  
this on SATURDAY, the 14th July, at  
Noon.

For further particulars, apply to  
A. LIND, Superintendent,  
Hongkong, July 2, 1877.

jy14

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL  
and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES  
AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be de-  
spatched for San Francisco via Yoko-  
hama, on TUESDAY, the 17th July, at  
8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for  
the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of the 18th July. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6  
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per  
cent on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight  
of Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, July 5, 1877.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOATS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,  
ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,  
AND MARSEILLES;  
ALSO  
ONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CAL-  
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 21st July,  
1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S.  
A N A D Y R, Commandant MOREAU,  
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for  
the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.  
on the 20th July, 1877. (Parcels are  
not to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

H. DU POUHEY,

Agent.

Hongkong, July 10, 1877.

jy21

To Let.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1,  
D'Aquilar Street, lately in the occupa-  
tion of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexander  
Terrace.

The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street.  
The Dwelling House No. 10, next  
Street. Possession from 1st August next.

The Bungalow No. 6, Shelley Street.

The Bungalow No. 5, Old Bally Street.  
Possession from 1st September next.

Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

To Let.

HOUSE Nos. 5 and 6, Seymour Terrace,  
House No. 10, Albany Road, lately  
occupied by the Rev. R. H. Kinn.  
"Bianca Villa," Po-fo-ku, Furnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

To Let.

With Immediate Possession.  
THE Upper Part of No. 62, PRAZA,  
either for Offices or Godown.

Apply to  
ROBERT MORE.

Hongkong, July 5, 1877.

To BE LET.

THE Premises No. 29, Queen's Road,  
late in the occupation of THE BONZO  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Apply to  
TURNER & CO.

Hongkong, October 14, 1876.

## INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

A GENCLES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Sagor and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES,  
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or  
Coals in Mashes, on Goods on board  
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-  
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posal or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG &amp; CO.

Agents Hongkong &amp; Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant In-  
surance at current rates.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits  
are distributed annually to Contribution,  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premium contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT &amp; CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON &amp; CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE to the extent of  
£10,000 on any Building, or  
Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN &amp; CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
of His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:
Merins Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WIRE & CO.

Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt  
of Instructions from the Board of  
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies  
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first  
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on  
adjoining risks at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WIRE & CO.

Hongkong, January 3, 1876.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI, OR, THE RUDIMENTS OF  
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.

E. J. ELLIS. One Volume. 8vo. Price

\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND  
PRACTICE, in three Lectures. By Dr.

E. J. ELLIS. Second Edition. One  
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Latta,  
Crawford & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WIRE & CO.

Hongkong, July 31, 1872.

TO LET.

HOUSE Nos. 5 and 6, Seymour Terrace.

House No. 10, Albany Road, lately

occupied by the Rev. R. H. Kinn.

"Bianca Villa," Po-fo-ku, Furnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises No. 29, Queen's Road,

late in the occupation of THE BONZO  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Apply to  
TURNER & CO.

Hongkong, October 14, 1876.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

London & ORIENTAL STEAM  
TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this Company has  
This Day been Transferred to THE  
MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, OLD  
BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,  
WILLIAM HUNT,  
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street,  
London,  
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co.  
20, Old Broad Street,  
London,  
1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.

RESERVE FUND, £2,340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Adver-  
tisement THE MARINE INSUR-  
ANCE Co. has This Day taken over the  
Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL  
STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed  
Mr A. McIVER as its AGENT in HONG-  
KONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
ROBERT J. LODGE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

THE Undersigned is prepared to accept  
Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the  
MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class  
Steamer.

A. McIVER,  
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of  
London.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

THE Undersigned is prepared to accept  
Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the  
MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class  
Steamer.

A. McIVER,  
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of  
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